The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,669—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do.	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Wanted, or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Nov., 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Butnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Pulicorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolitum, where they will arrive at 7.45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,908 Tons.

Saloon Passage..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage..... ,, 325

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 84 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 140	Including Wine
Suez	360	230	160	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
BUSHATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

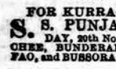
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

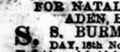
Passage Money to Genoa..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool..... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well known Bungalow on Cumballa Hill, known as "ALTAMONT," lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Stree.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO
MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has secured houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

EWEN & ORKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th Nov.
BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	26th Nov.
BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	C. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 Bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 Cases white mulls.
10 Hose and 3 cocks.

To account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Momunjee—
5 casks iron rice bowls. ex. s.s. Coromandel.
100 bundles round sheet iron, ex s.s. Europa.
By order of Messrs. D. F. Banha & Co. and on account and at the risk of Borah Essoofally Ebramjee.
12 P. real gold brocades, each 3 yds.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, superior oil and water colour paintings by Louis Frank, one valuable lens by Voigtlander, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter; catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on shipboard and at the risk of the first purchaser, Noor Mahomed Abdool Rahman—

102 Second class teak squares.
94 First class do.
And at the Mazagon Darookhana on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdool Rhaman Dada.

About 4,500 pieces of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PAREL, CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz :—

All that piece of Inam land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No 31 in the books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Belfast ham and Britania, just received per steamer "Columbia."

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th November 1879.

NOTICES.

IMPORTAN TO
PLANTERS AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

CHRISTY'S HYDRO-INCUBATORS, &c.,
FOR HATCHING AND REARING
POULTRY, DUCKS, OR GAME AT ALL SEASONS,
without either Gas or Lamps,

Requiring only a little boiling water and half-an-hour's attention night and morning.

A set of Appliances to hatch up to 90 Eggs, and rear our or poons 75 Chickens, complete f.o.b. in London for £12.

£25 PRIZE

at the Hemel Hempstead International Trial of Incubators with a result of 75 o/o of Live Chicks.

Mr T. T. LEONARD, Bangalore, Madras Pres dency, writes, 12th Aug., 1879 : "We have been very successful in working the Hydro-Incubator. We put in 91 Hen Eggs, and the WHOLE WERE HATCHED OUT. The 'Rearer' is a capital contrivance for the Chicks, and they would not forsake it for a real Parent."

The MARQUIS OF AILSA, Casillis House, Ayr, N. B., writes, 6th April, 1879 :—"I have handed over the Hydro-Incubator I bought from you to my keeper, and he is hatching Eggs with it most successfully."

500 Testimonials. Books of Instructions on application to THOS. CHRISTY & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, as owners of GRANT BUILDINGS, at COLABA, for some time before the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, passed into liquidation suffered through their tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's Machinery, and from smoke and cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding-up of the said Company, and no other reason, prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank of India from taking proceedings to stop the said nuisance ; and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, AT ONCE TO TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against any person or persons who, by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills, shall renew the said nuisance.—Dated 26th February 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Moolan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cabinet and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Moolten and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Moorodabad and Benares Works &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging 50 Tons of No. 1, 75 Tons of No. 2, and 85 Tons of No. 3 Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, as for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th November 1879.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR
CHILDREN CUITING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SERIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine :—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, a 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
The best Entertainment ever in India,
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
See repeated opinions of both daily papers.
THIS SATURDAY,
November 15th,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
A MATINEE
Commencing at four o'clock precisely, for the convenience of Families and Children.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
THE ITALIAN PANTOCCINI,
and
THE GLORIOUSLY COMIC PANTOMIME.
Children half price to all parts of the Hall. Native Servants accompanying them, half price.
Adults Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, and this afternoon to Gallery 8 Annas.
School children in numbers admitted at a nominal rate.
NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT,
New Songs, Jokes and Dances by
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
The Wonderfully Interesting
DANCING SKELETON,
A perfect Marvel.
MORE NOVELTY.
First time in India of the Beautiful Dramatic Allegory,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD ;
or,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With Wonderful Limelight and other Effects.
GRAND APOTHEOSIS,
"ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR."
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 ; Children half price.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; commences at 9 p.m. Carriages at 11.
Seats may be secured only at SUNDY & Co., Fort.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

TELEPHONE AND MICROPHONE.

Set with 200 yards of insulated wire.
Battery, &c., Price Rs. 60 ; free by Post, Rs. 65.
COOPER & Co., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

*** A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of S. BYRAMJEE have been REMOVED to No. 24, CHURCH GATE, opposite to the *Times of India*.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Tardeo, Grant Road, Girgaum, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Chinchpoogly Hill, and Parell, numerous to detail, are obtainable. For full particulars apply to

S. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite to the *Times of India*.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!!
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED.—A most valuable and Healing Remedy for all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs, Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Horseness, Cough, Consumption, Hemorrhoids, also pleasant nutritious Table Beverage for Convalescents, &c.

Words of the Emperor of Austria :—"I am rejoiced to adorn a man like you (the benefactor of my suffering soldiers) with this well deserved Cross of Merit."

"The King has ordered me to express his satisfaction experienced by H. M. at the effects of Hoff's Malt Extract.

CASTENSCHIOLD,
Aide-de-Camp to H. M. the King of Denmark."

Cash Rs. 1-12 per Bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash .....Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES
IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, to HIRE for a few months, an English-built PHAETON and pair of HORSES, must be in good condition, Good stabling provided. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!—A BILLIARD MATCH will be played THIS EVENING at the Waverley Billiard Saloons between an Amateur who played Mr Roberts, the Billiard Champion in Calcutta, and an Amateur who played him in Bombay.

TO LET, large Garden Bungalow, 4 Bed with Bath Room, suitable for Europeans. Locality quiet, airy and healthy. Near Rail and Tram. Rent Rs. 85. Address "CARLO," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUPERIOR Genuine BURMA CHEROOTS at Rs. 18 per 1,000 in Bulk and Nett Cash, packing charges As. 12 extra. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

A T Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERN.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff having vacated the Hotel, it is NOW OPEN to intending visitors. KELLY Co. Nov. 8th.

ELEPHANTA CAVES—Special Trip THIS DAY, 2 p.m. Fares, including luncheon, Rs. 5, Liqueurs extra. GREEN & JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

MAN COOK WANTED for up-country, Preserving CONFECTIONERY. Copies of testimonials and salary required by letter only to D. M., care *Bombay Gazette*

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FREKE ROAD.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—HALL AND COFFEE ROOM BUILDING FUND.—Ladies and Gentlemen who attended the Concert at the Town Hall, 7th inst., and who entered their names as donors to the above Fund, are requested to forward the amounts of their subscriptions on or before 20th inst. to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. F. W. SHOWBUCK, Church Gate Street, Fort, in order that the accounts of that evening may be closed.

NOTICE.—For Sale, One Hundred Acres of irrigated 1st class Land, Garden, Wells, &c., near Railway Station, Manmad. Apply to "Z," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by Travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,
both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
BOMBAY.
SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, DRESS-MAKERS,
MILLINERS AND LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE JUST OPENED,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN ALL THE BEST STYLES OF FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS,
HATS AND BONNETS.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
(SOUTHERN SECTION)
TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Down.

Miles from Ahmedabad.	Stations.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passenger Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	11'40				
	Ahmedabad ..... Dep.	12'30	5'30	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. p.
3½	Sabarmati ..... Dep	12'38	5'48	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
	Arr	13'5	6'18			
9½	Khodian ..... Dep	13'9	6'22	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
	Arr	13'39	7'4			
16	Kalol ..... Dep	13'46	7'14	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
	Arr	14'40	8'16			
26½	Dangarwa ..... Dep	14'43	8'26	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
	Arr	15'27	9'18			
36	Jagudan ..... Dep	15'30	9'28	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
	Arr	16'5	10'3			
42½	Meshana ..... Dep	16'12	10'18	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
	Arr	17'22	11'38			
55½	Unjha ..... Dep	17'25	11'43	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
	Arr	18'5	12'35			
64	Siddhpur ..... Dep	18'12	12'45	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
	Arr	18'44	14'25			
72	Chhapi ..... Dep	18'49	14'35	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
83½	Palanpur	19'35	15'22	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
89½	Chitrasani					
96	Sarota Road					
104	Roh					
111	Mount Abu Road					

Up.

Miles from Palanpur	Stations.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passenger Fares from Mount Abu Road. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
7	Mount Abu Road			Rs.a.p	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
15	Roh					
21½	Sarota Road					
28½	Chitrasani					
	Palanpur ..... Dep	6'40	11'55			
33½	Arr	7'23	12'53	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
	Chhapi ..... Dep	7'31	12'3			
47	Arr	8'3	13'43	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
	Siddhpur ..... Dep	8'9	13'53			
55½	Arr	8'40	14'40	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
	Unjha ..... Dep	8'52	14'50			
68½	Arr	9'32	15'53	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
	Meshana ..... Dep	10'10	16'30			
75	Arr	10'45	17'0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
	Jagudan ..... Dep	10'48	17'10			
84½	Arr	11'32	18'0	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
	Dangwara ..... Dep	11'35	18'10			
94½	Arr	12'29	19'18	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
	Kalol ..... Dep	12'37	19'22			
101½	Arr	13'7	19'58	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
	Khodian ..... Dep	13'12	20'8			
107½	Sabarmati ..... Arr	13'39	20'40	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
		13'44	20'50			
111	Ahmedabad ..... Arr	13'57	21'6	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
	Departure B.B. & C. I. train from Bombay.	15'5				

Madras Time is kept at Stations, and the Booking Offices are closed 5 minutes before the departure of all Trains.

Further particulars can be ascertained from any Station Master, or the Undersigned.

JAMES CONDER,
Manager and Traffic Superintendent.

Manager and Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ahmedabad, 5th November, 1879.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY.....Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL.....Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT.....Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts.....	
	*** STARS, Quarts.....	
	**** STARS { FLASKS.....	
	{ ½ FLASKS.....	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Oxford Cloth Shirts, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs	36 0
HOAR & Co.'s French Cambric Shirts, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts .....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1879.

MARKETS closed for the Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain J. A. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. D. Melvill, Lieut. Col. Barclay, Lieut. C. Whitty, Mr. T. Leith, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. Currimjee and friend and 150 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Calcutta (s).....	Smith.....	Kurrachee, Nov 10.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.—Ship Thirlmere.

PASSENGERS.

Per s s Bushear, which sailed on the 10th November for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway:—For Chittagong—Mr and Mrs Louis and infant, Mr Pope, Mr Winter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11 Navarino(s)..... ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11 Sirdhano(s)..... ..... Bombay, and Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Navarino, from London Nov 12:—Major Middlecoat, Mrs Duncan Irvine, Miss Wright, Miss Phillips, Miss Preston, Mr Bateman, Rev Ritz, Mr Schmidt, Mr Fortune, Mr. Elder and child, Miss Mitchell, Miss Wallace, Mr Salman, Miss Coleman, Mrs Norton, Mr Kennedy, Capt and Mrs Jamieson, Mrs Bullock, Mrs Carrington, Rev Waite, Miss Loveland, Miss S Kenny, Miss Batchelor, Miss Birch, Mr Tod, Mr Jameson, Mrs Buchan, Mr Macpherson, Mr Cooper, Rev Hobbs, Mr and Mrs Pratt, Mr Mayne, Mrs Hughes Hallet, Mr Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mrs Woodward, Mr Morrison, Mrs Morrison, Mr Weeks, Mrs Gibbetti, and Infant, Mr Cole, Mrs Cole, Miss Anderson, and Mr Palmer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Eastmore s—345 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotam.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona s—250 cwts coir yarn, Nurotum Jaichund; 294 cwts Sahnaws, Goolamhoosen Jaamahomed; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 3 bales skins, Dawood Hajee Sullamon; 564 cwts m-o'-p shells and 334 cwts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 94 cwts E feeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 10½ cwts cardamoms, Bhanjee Narshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—350 bags gingellyseed and 260 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ancona s—2 bundles silk, Bajeeally Babanee.

FOR NAPLES.

Bangalore s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·961
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNE. ENE. NE. N, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	324

*From midnight to midnight.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1264 City of Baltimore (s), Verrill—Edward Bates.

FOR LONDON.

1265 Ancona (s), Stead—Mails, 17th Nov.

FOR VENICE.

309 Bangalore (s), Fraser—Mails, 24th N ov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1263 Alice D Cooper, Brown—The Captain.
2179 Simla, Irvine—N Manuckjee and Co.
1027 W. H. Berre, Baker—Remington and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

226 Lookmeriaker, Garnion—Hajee J Hajee Ahmed.

FOR RANGOON.

1082 Mary P Kitchen, Evans—Gwen and Okell.

FOR FALSE POINT.

441 Burdigala, Maraussein—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

894 Lady Dufferin, Evans—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
867 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manuckjee and Co.

NOT FIXED.

227 Adela, Mathurin—The Captain.
1413 Arco Bay, Willis—The Captain.
466 Atossa, Bellford—The Captain.
1859 Benan Uamba, Thomson—The Captain.
1431 Charles Ball, Chapman—The Captain.
66 City of Manchester, B.ith—The Captain.
1354 Clan Gordon (s), Bigby—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1641 County of Kinrass, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1916 Cyprus, Peterson—The Captain.
1131 Kivion, Jones—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1135 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1418 G F Manson, Humphry—The Captain.
1117 Hellen Scott, Goldsworthy—The Captain.
1344 John C Potter, McClive, The Captain.
1314 Largo Bay, Cusin—The Captain.
1428 Morayshire, Couper—N Manuckjee and Co.
1399 Muskota, Cutter—The Captain.
1057 Oban Bay, Storm—The Captain.
356 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.
1059 Prince Patrick, Peterkin—Wallace and Co.
1329 Prince Regent, Bruce—The Captain.
1159 Richard Parsons, Pakard—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
1464 Rockland, Fair—The Captain.
1405 Royal George, Arendrup—M Mackenzie and Co.
1477 Rufus E Wood, Davis—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1221 Silverhowe, Dougal—Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
1674 Simator, Fullon—The Captain.
1410 W H Corsar, Courtnay—The Captain.
1469 William D Lawrence, Ellis—Remington and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

374 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
946 Ossarewich, Elton (I. G.)
1208 Kuryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
331 Kwangtung (s)—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1173 Semple (s), Davidson—(Flagship.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I.G.S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate for the Town of Madras, has resumed charge of the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, from Lieutenant Colonel H D Cloete, redelivered charge of the Court to Lieut-Col Cloete.

Mr McIver to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput; but to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, during the employment of Mr Willock on other duty.

The following transfers are ordered.

M Larmicie, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade from Godavari, Western Delta Division, to Godavari, Eastern Delta Division.

Mr deWinton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Godavari, Eastern Delta Division.

The following posting is ordered:—

Mr Foord, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Godavari Eastern Delta Division.

The services of Major Clarke, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Chingleput Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for duty on the Peshawar-Jalalabad Railway.

The following Officers are permitted to resign the service of Government:—

Mr Lawford, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr Leggatt, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr Paynter, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extension of leave by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Surgeon Gullimore, 6 months, Captain Williamson, Infantry, 6 months, and Major Court, Staff Corps, 1 month.

Major Barlow, Commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

The following movements are ordered:—

Royal Artillery.

No 4 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery from England via Bombay to Thayetmyo.

No 10 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery from Thayetmyo to Calcutta.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) Pritchard, having completed twenty years's service (six of which have been in the Staff Corps) to be Major, Surgeon D F Bateman, Indian Medical Department, to medical charge 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry is granted furlough for two years.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt Gompertz, Madras Staff Corps, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, *ad hoc*.

The following order by the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts is confirmed:—

Directing Major Cherry, 4th P W O Light Cavalry, to take over, without prejudice to his own duties, the office and duties of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bellary, during the absence of Major Laughton.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th November, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 1037	Vol	T Nolan,	to F	Company.
„ 1038	„	W Locker,	„ E	„
„ 1039	„	A Williams,	„ B	„
„ 1040	„	B Hayter,	„ C	„

By Order,

F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.		
Sat. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	{ 0 35 m 0 19 a	5 50 m 5 56 a
Sun. 16	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 20	{ 1 23 m 1 9 a	6 34 m 6 42 a
Mon. 17	.....	6 10	5 20	{ 2 8 m 2 5 a	7 24 m 7 29 a
Tues. 18	.....	6 10	5 20	{ 2 58 m 3 3 a	8 15 m 8 20 a
Wed. 19	.....	6 11	5 20	{ 3 49 m 4 6 a	9 11 a 9 11 a
Th. 20	.....	6 12	5 19	{ 10 47 m 5 26 a	10 14 m 11 22 a
Fri. 21	English Mail expected.	6 12	5 19	{ 11 51 a 4 45 m	10 8 a 11 22 m

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for His EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
for Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Simla, 1st November 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—MARTIN—November 12th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Charles Gilder. W. B. Green, to Eva Anne Martin, second daughter of W. H. Martin, of Bombay.

DEATH.

IZAT—November 10th, at Ahmednagar, Margie, only daughter of Alexander Izat, aged 3 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAUMANN—November 9th, at Faizabad, the wife of the Rev. F. Baumann, C.M.S., of a son.
FERGUSON—November 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. G. Ferguson, A.M.D., of a daughter.
HILL—November 8th, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain Rowland Hill, 39th Regiment, of a daughter (prematurely).
MORGAN—November 8th, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Surgeon-Major Jerome Morgan, A.M.D., prematurely of a son, who survived his birth but a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—NYX—October 30th, at Peshawar, James Francis Davidson, Tel-graph Master, to Sophia Anne, eldest daughter of J. W. Nyx, Inspector of Police, Peshawar.
PARKER—ABBAT—November 8th, at Calcutta, Major Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal Army, to Emily, youngest daughter of Richard Abbatt, Esq., Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—November 10th, at Ootacamund, Colonel John Babington, retired, 1st Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 67 years.
DAWSON—At Calcutta, of dysentery, Emily Vesey Gordon Dawson, daughter of Colonel Richard Dawson (late H. M.'s 75th Foot, Bootersto.wn, Dublin) and dearly loved sister of Surgeon Louis Richard Dawson, M. D., Bengal Medical Service.
EZRA—November 7th, at Calcutta, Rachel, the infant daughter of E. D. J. Ezra, Esq., aged 11 days.
GILLON—November 10th, at Pokhanore, Alice, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. A. Gillon, Inspecter Madras Railway Company, aged 1 month and 24 days.
GOMES—October 27th, at Siuda, Grace, the beloved wife of R. Gomes.
HESELTINE—November 7th, at Rajpore, of pneumonia, after a short illness, Isabella, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Robert H. Heseltine.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

IN opening the Sanitary Congress which, met this year at Croydon, Dr. Richardson delivered an address which deserves the thoughtful consideration of the public. Though fanciful in its character its tendency was thoroughly practical, and even if it be impossible for this generation to realise Dr. Richardson's ideal, it is quite possible for us to profit by the lessons which he teaches. Presiding over the Health Department of the Social Science Congress some years ago, Dr. Richardson described an ideal city; this year he describes an ideal people. But this ideal was conceived by the aid of extremely practical considerations. Professor Owen's investigations had confirmed his belief that man ought to live a hundred years, and that what is now regarded as a remarkable fact ought really to be the normal condition of existence. Judging by the rule which prevails in the animal world, Dr. Richardson contends that, upon the average, two-thirds of man's life may be said to be cast away. The determination of natural old age is calculated on the basis of perfected maturity. Dr. Richardson says that the skeleton is perfected when the loose terminal parts of long bones are firmly united with the shaft of the bone; and when the date of such perfection of development is known in the mammalian class of animals, the simple process of multiplying the age at that date by five gives the natural anatomical life of the animal. The elephant is fully matured at thirty, therefore the natural estimate of its life is a hundred and fifty years. Turning to the camel full maturity is found at eight years, and full life at forty; in the horse the same relative periods are five and twenty-five; in the lion and the ox they are four and twenty; in the dog they are two and ten; and so on. Man, according to Professor Owen, follows the same rule as the rest of living beings; and "judged by the "same test, his full maturity and full age "may be calculated with equal precision. "His maturity—perhaps not quite the "full maturity—is twenty years. His full "age, therefore, is a hundred years." This, we are told, is the anatomical estimate of human life; and nature destines man to live for this period, so that "unless he realises this "destiny practically, he is in value of physical "life actually degraded far below his earth-"mates, whom he designates the brute creation, "and over whom he presumes to exercise his, to "them, almighty will." According to Dr. Richardson, the body grows for the first twenty years, its nutrition improves and perfects for twenty years more at least, and then only has reached its completed physical condition. For the next thirty years it exists in a state of maturity, and at seventy old age begins, while "the constant of human life" is only attained at the end of another thirty years. Such is the anatomical rule which Dr. Richardson expounded with characteristic lucidity at the opening of the Sanitary Congress at Croydon.

That man does not actually reach this anatomical standard is due to the unnatural conditions of his existence. But Dr. Richardson holds that death, which is commonly considered natural, is nothing less than suicidal, because by our mode of life we so materially lessen the natural period of existence. He says that if we were to see the lower domestic creatures dying at that period of their existence which corresponds to the average duration of human life, we should think a persistent murrain had come upon them, and that the whole course of their life had undergone a deteriorative change. But the great question is, How shall civilised man live so that the natural term may be found? Dr. Richardson's answer was contained in his creation of "Salutland"—an ideal people showing a model longevity. In doing this, he conveys us in imagination to a future age, and to a point on the earth's surface south of that region which Mr. Hepworth Dixon has designated New America. Dr. Richardson describes "Salutland" itself, its polity, social and domestic life, work, people, and the state of the public health. This ideal land contains no seat of government, no chief ruler, and has no professional politicians; no lawyers, no soldiers, and scarcely any lunatics; while "the drug trade" has practically ceased to exist. The functions of medical men consist in preventing, rather than curing disease. Arts and sciences are cultivated, and outdoor life is the first thought. The diseases incident to intemperance and luxury are stamped out by the removal of their causes. The diseases incident to occupation are stamped out by the careful and easy expunging of every thing that is injurious in occupations. The diseases incident to worry are stamped out by the abolition of maddening, exhausting, and useless strife and ambitions. In "Salutland" the death rate is normal and constant at eight in the thousand per year. But while we admire this ideal which Dr. Richardson has set before us, we should like him to tell us how, under existing conditions, we can attempt its realisation. It would be a valuable aid to our efforts if we could be shown how our present mode of life could be so changed as to enable us even to approximate to the condition of the people of "Salutland." We are bound by our occupations our customs, and our necessities to a certain form of existence; but we admit that this form is not necessarily conducive to longevity. Will Dr. Richardson add another chapter to his series, and show us how to begin the sanitary reform which he advocates?

It is true that Dr. Richardson asserts his belief that any body of men and women setting forth, as he has supposed, could easily accomplish and verify his history. But, while we accept the possibility, we may regard the realisation of the ideal as altogether unlikely. We do not doubt that, under certain circumstances, the health and happiness of a community might be rendered far superior to anything the world can now show; but, as those circumstances are never likely to exist, we should prefer to be instructed with reference to conditions which actually obtain. Dr. Richardson's "Salutland" is inhabited by people free from almost all the weaknesses of human nature; but Sam Slick truly says that "there is a lot of human natur' in "man," and no community could be formed which would reach such a pitch of moral perfection as that to which the President of the Sanitary Congress introduces us. There seems to be a sort of benevolent despotism in "Salutland," for marriages between persons subject to hereditary or constitutional diseases are not tolerated, and in other ways the public weal is similarly advanced. One result of the mode of life adopted by this ideal people was "the introduction of an entire change of food "and feeding." Animals no longer found sources of sustenance, fruits became greatly in demand; and "of purely animal substances, "milk only, and the products of it, butter and "cheese, retained full sway." This opens up a question, which may be discussed with reference to the possibilities of our own existence; but we fancy that the English people are not yet prepared to abjure animal food and to become vegetarians. Dr. Richardson's ideas are certain to excite controversy. His opinions are those of a man who arrives at his conclusions after deep study and profound reflection, and what he says upon sanitary subjects is, consequently, deserving of thoughtful consideration.

Able papers have also been read by Captain Douglas Galton and Professor Corfield,—papers which deserve far more careful attention than, we fear, they will receive. The obstinacy with which people refuse to study the simplest laws of health is truly marvellous. Captain Galton declared that the borders of sanitary improvement have as yet only been touched, notwithstanding the professions of progress on the part of physiologists, patentees, engineers, and builders; and Professor Corfield showed that the most absurd fallacies have unfortunately existed from the earliest times, and perhaps the most dangerous of them all, to judge from the terribly fatal consequences to which it led in the Middle Ages, was that which laid down the principle that the cure of souls and the cure of the body should be entrusted to the same class of individuals, namely, the priests. The Levites, it is true, were physicians as well as priests under the Mosaic dispensation; but then it so happened that they were good physicians, and their scheme of sanitary medicine (adopted probably from the Egyptians) as laid down in Leviticus, ought still, as Professor Corfield observed, to "produce in all thoughtful persons who read it "with care a feeling of the greatest astonishment "and profound admiration." But, however, the combination of the functions of physician and priest may have been adapted to the exigencies of remote antiquity, the alliance produced the most disastrous results in mediæval times, when reason and experience were wholly discarded, the use of the ordinary means was completely eclipsed by the miraculous power of tombs and relics, of saints and martyrs, of holy water, charms, and amulets, and when every part of the human frame, however diseased or afflicted, was assigned to the guardianship of different Romish saints. The consequences of the neglect of medical principles in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries were, as we have said, disastrous. The people literally wallowed in filth. The rushes which covered the floors of their houses were scarcely ever removed, but piled up into a series of filthy strata year after year. No precautions were taken against the spread of disease, and a drainage system was altogether unknown. Consequently Europe was periodically decimated with the vilest contagions. The Black Death in the fourteenth century swept over Europe like the destroying angel that breathed in the face of Sennacherib's host. The priests did not even inculcate the sanitary law of Moses, as contained in that Book of which they professed to be the guardians, and which they withheld from the people. Had they taught the people to adopt the regulations contained in Leviticus, the plagues which devastated Europe would have been checked, for it is a remarkable fact that the Jews who did obey that law escaped the terrors of the Black Death. Those who were accused of spreading the disease by poisoning the water, and thousands of them were burned alive by order of the Christians, who professed to know the Mosaic law, but did not regard it. To read of these things is enough to make one ashamed of their species. Amongst other popular fallacies with regard to sanitary laws which Professor Clifford exposed was that which the anti-vaccinators make use of for the purpose of converting thoughtless parents to their absurd doctrine. There are anti-vaccination apostles in India as elsewhere, and the recent Vaccination Bill brought a few of them to the front. In the face of the opposition, which exists on this question, let us hear what so able an authority as Professor Corfield has to say upon the matter. The following is an example of the arguments used by the agitators in question:—"The decrease in the mortality from small-pox in "the latter part of the last century would have "continued if vaccination had not been introduced "and would have been more marked than it has "been." This, as the Professor remarks, is well calculated to throw unwary people off their guard. The statement, however, is an untruth. The most severe epidemics of small-pox actually occurred when the anti-vaccinators endeavour to make out that the disease was beginning to disappear, and the most terrible epidemic of the last century occurred in 1796. Professor Corfield combated other equally absurd fallacies put forward by the anti-vaccinators. Had these people lived in the times of which we have been speaking they would doubtless have been opposed to all who might have attempted to grapple scientifically with the Black Death. We are glad that the Vaccination Bill has been passed for India, for there can be no doubt that not only scientific opinion, but the common sense of the whole civilised world are agreed that Dr. Edward Jenner stamped out one of the most fearful scourges which ever afflicted the human race.

JUDGING from the details of the recent fight near Khelat-i-Ghilzai that have just come to hand, the whole affair seems to have been exceedingly well managed, and all arms did their duty most effectively. The little army consisted of two hundred rifles together with one hundred and forty sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Kennedy of the latter regiment. Colonel Kennedy is known all along the frontier as "Jorrocks," and his regiment as "Jorrocks's Hunt." During the advance last year from Quetta to Kandahar "Jorrocks's Hunt" were continually in front doing reconnoitring work, both "Jorrocks," and his men being seen everywhere. They were first across the frontier, first over the Kojuck, and first within sight of Kandahar, while the regiment's services in the way of foraging were simply invaluable. When, at the conclusion of the last campaign that shower of rewards and decorations—grubbed up so plentifully by the men of Simla—was scattered abroad, much to the surprise of the Kandahar column, "Jorrocks" was found not to be included in the list of recipients; but apparently hard work in the saddle for days in succession, frequent bivouacs without tents and the thermometer below zero, and an unceasing zeal for work, does not weigh against a comfortable residence at Simla, combined with the issue of a few impracticable orders in these modern times. "Jorrocks" has now, however had his opportunity and he has taken good advantage of it. The trap by which the Ghilzai leader Sahib Jan and his two hundred Afghan horsemen were inveigled out into the open in fancied pursuit of one party of the 2nd P.C. while Major Lance (not long recovered from a wound received during the Jowaki expedition) quietly prepared to take them in flank and rear with another party of the "Hunt" was as well conceived as it was skilfully executed. The rest of the fighting was mostly a game of long bowls with rifle and mountain gun except when a party of Ghazis were surrounded on the top of a precipitous hillock, where—having made up their minds to die and in dying to sell their lives as dearly as possible—they had made their final stand. It was then that Captain Sartorious—a brother of the officer of the same name who won his Victoria Cross in Ashantee—proceeded with eight men of his regiment—the 59th Foot—to laboriously climb up the bare rock and to tackle the fanatics in a death struggle. We have heard a good deal recently of the manner in which the Victoria Cross is nowadays said to be given away too cheaply; of, in short, men being dubbed heroes because they did not run away—but there has not in the whole course of the Zulu or Afghan wars been a more plucky thing done than this deliberate advance of nine British soldiers—not forgetting a sepoy of the Baluchi regiment who volunteered to accompany them—to try conclusions with twenty desperate men who had made up their minds to die. A scrimmage—and a hot scrimmage—at the end of the climb was certain, for the Ghazis could not bolt if they had wanted to. The result was that "Tommy Atkins" and Ghazi all came rolling down together—a stabbing, thrusting, and swearing crowd. The British soldier, however, can generally take care of himself in a fight of that sort, and at the expense of one man killed and a few more—including their leader—tulwar slashed across the fingers—the whole twenty fanatics were accounted for. Altogether the enemy is said to have lost over sixty men, while, as a result of the fight the southern Ghilzai country has been completely quieted and brought under subjection.

WE learn that although large crowds assembled at the different stations along the railway and at Thana during Wassudeo Bulwunt's journey from Poona, it was only at the latter place that the people displayed any sympathy with the criminal. At Poona a very large concourse of all classes collected which cheered the prisoner in the same manner that they greeted him during the progress of his trial; and, in short, a regular ovation was organised and prepared for him. There is no use disguising the fact that the people of the Maratha capital, from the highest to the lowest, both educated and ignorant, are evil-disposed and disaffected towards Government, which happily, however, is perfectly will aware of the fact. Recent events in Western India have resulted in one good thing—the number of Poona Brahmins who will in future be admitted into the public service, will be as restricted as possible, and all that Wassudeo Bulwunt and his sympathizers have done is to intrigue themselves out of the great aim and object of their existence—comfortable appointments and easy employment under Government. Should these men persist in their treasonable practices we understand that it is the intention of Government to make an example of a few of the most troublesome of them—who are well known in Poona. When that time arrives the authorities know exactly where to go and whom to arrest, and once that course has been determined upon, we can assure the foolish men in question that the British courts of law from whose clutches they are so careful to keep aloof, will not be much troubled with them.

THE Government of India is to be congratulated upon their determination to repair one of the greatest errors that had been committed by an administration of this country for many years. The obnoxious clause in the Licence Tax Bill by which the rich official and professional classes have hitherto been exempted from taxation is to be done away with, while the smaller traders—those whose incomes are less than two hundred and fifty rupees annually, or say twenty rupees per month—are instead to be freed from the operation of the Act. For these measures public opinion and the Press in India have long striven, and the fact that Government have submitted to the inevitable, and have admitted their mistake, is a satisfactory acknowledgment that both public opinion and the Press still possess some power in this country. When Sir John Strachey's Bill comes into operation nearly all that is obnoxious in the Licence Act will have been withdrawn. The tax will remain purely a tax on the monied classes, and looking upon it in that light it will be a very proper impost; for if there is one thing that is wrong about the fiscal system of the Indian Empire, it is that the monied classes do not contribute their proper quota to the expenses of Government. That wrong the Amended Licence Tax Act will in some measure right, and we therefore welcome Sir John Strachey's proposals as being not only necessary but correct in principle.

AS we anticipated, Sir Richard Temple, finding himself at Chaman on the Kojuck, could not resist the temptation to push on the short distance that intervened between that point and Kandahar. He will now in company with competent engineers have inspected the whole route of the proposed new railway, and we trust that the result of that inspection will be a strong recommendation to the Supreme Government to authorise the construction of the line for the entire distance. As we have frequently pointed out, that railway when finished will solve the Afghan question once and for all; it will place Afghanistan completely at the mercy of India, and will establish an outpost of the Indian Empire towards Central Asia that will prove of inestimable value politically and commercially. It is to be hoped that General Stewart will take measures to look after his guest on his arrival at Kandahar as the *eclât* of securing a "Governor Sahib" will probably be sufficient to bring Ghazis innumerable into the field. A Ghazi is promised paradise if he succeeds in "sticking" a private British soldier; but what the reward would be for making an end of Sir Richard Temple, is a computation which we do not care to attempt to essay. We observe that the Russians are also thinking about an opposition railway on their side of the Oxus; but they have neither the money nor a Governor of Bombay to aid them in the enterprise, which is accordingly likely to remain for some time as a thing of the future.

DURING September three hundred and twenty-five vessels engaged in foreign trade entered the ports of British India, aggregating 182,998 tons. Of these twenty-one steamers, totalling 24,993 tons and thirty-eight sailing ships carrying 22,182 tons, came to Bombay, Bengal taking twenty steamers of 28,998 tons and forty six sailing vessels of 54,055 tons. Three hundred and seventy-one vessels carrying 213,910 tons left our ports for destinations outside India. In the coasting trade three hundred and twenty-three steamers, aggregating 306,324 tons and 3,792 sailing vessels of 106,256 tons were entered, while 299 steamers and 3,373 sailing vessels cleared during the month. The coasting trade has been falling off during the last few years, the returns for the six months ending 30th September showing a considerable falling off on the figures of a year or two ago.

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

At a meeting of the "Lawrence Memorial Committee" formed in England under the chairmanship of Lord Napier of Magdala, a unanimous wish was expressed that a statue should be erected in some public situation in London, which would serve permanently to record the pre-eminent services rendered to England and India by Lord Lawrence.

The meeting recorded the following remarks:—

Lord Lawrence not only devoted the greater part of his life to attach the Indian people to our rule, by the wisdom and justice of his administration, but it must be always remembered that in the most critical moment of the Indian Mutiny he so acted that we owe the permanent maintenance of the connection between England and India in a very great degree to his clear sighted courage, firmness, and humanity.

It is believed that so many persons belonging to all classes, both in India and England, will be anxious to do honour to his memory; that they will contribute much more than sufficient to erect the proposed statue; and out of the surplus, the Committee desire either to found scholarships for the education of young Indians in England, or in some other way to confer benefits on Indians who come to London. Thus to strengthen the connection between England and India, will perpetuate the memory and work of Lord Lawrence in a mode which he himself would approve.

The Committee which consists of over 100 members includes, amongst other eminent names, those of every English statesman who has been connected with the administration of India and nearly every Indian civil and military servant of distinction now in England. Subscriptions in England are received by Messrs. Coutts, 59 Strand, and are acknowledged in the *Times*. Subscriptions in India may be paid to any of Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s agencies.

Letters may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund, Jerusalem Chambers, Westminster Abbey.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 24.

I AM not very clear whether the Bombay mail is to be sent out this evening, or whether it is to be detained for a week; so that it is possible that two of my letters may arrive simultaneously. The P. and O. steamer Australia, which left Southampton on Thursday week with the heavy mails, broke down on Friday off Ushant, and after drifting about helplessly for some days, almost entirely at the mercy of the wind, was finally towed into Plymouth yesterday by H. M.'s Valorous, which was despatched by the Admiralty to her assistance. The passengers had been brought on to Plymouth by the Valorous on the preceding day. The Australia had a narrow escape; and Lord Napier of Magdala, who was on board on his way to resume his duties at Gibraltar, seems to have materially assisted Captain Jordan in keeping the passengers calm, and in superintending their transfer to the Valorous. The Post Office have issued a notice that the despatch of the Brindisi portion of the mails conveyed by the Australia will be postponed till next Friday, but whether that applies to the Bombay mail I do not know, and I shall therefore post my letter as usual.

Lord Salisbury had no reason to complain of his reception at Manchester; but until the Liberal "demonstration" which is to be held to-night and to-morrow afternoon is over, no very accurate opinion can be formed as to the success of the Conservative gathering as a whole. His lordship's speech at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday morning was of course a non-political one—for his defence of the reduction of the Indian import duties on cotton was as welcome to Manchester Liberals as to Conservatives; and the banquet in the evening at the Free Trade Hall, being merely a party gathering, the enthusiasm with which the Foreign Secretary was received was a matter of course. Between these two meetings, however, Lord Salisbury paid a visit to the Exchange; and there it soon appeared that public feeling was not by any means unanimous. The cheering of his lordship's political friends was met by a counter-demonstration in the shape of groans and hisses, and during the few minutes which the Marquis spent on 'Change there was a stronger display of political feeling than has been seen in Manchester for some time, indicating pretty clearly that the next election will be no kid-glove contest. In some instances blows were interchanged, but the affair was soon over, and on the whole the demonstration, though noisy, was not ill-natured. On the following day the Conservatives had it all their own way, and organised a most imposing and effective popular gathering in Pomona Gardens, where 150,000, or as some accounts say 200,000 persons assembled to cheer the hero of the day. The horses of his lordship's carriage were taken out, and the vehicle dragged into the gardens by ropes, and inside the large hall, which holds about 15,000 persons and was crowded to overflowing, over 100 addresses from various parts of Lancashire were presented to the Foreign Secretary, and he had to go through a fatiguing amount of hand-shaking. Of speaking there was very little; for Lord Salisbury confessed his inability to address such an immense mass of people; but after speaking inside the hall he briefly addressed the crowd outside at two or three points, although it is doubtful whether his words were heard by any one beyond the score of reporters who were kneeling in front of him. On the whole, however, the Marquis's reception was a great success, and has greatly gratified the supporters of the Government, who were not over-pleased with either Sir Stafford Northcote's or Mr. Cross's recent appearances as apologists for the Ministry.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the banquet on Friday evening was in the main, as was to be expected, devoted to foreign affairs; and its most interesting feature was his reference to the Austro-German alliance—his knowledge of which he professed only to have gained from the newspapers, although from the importance he attaches to the matter, it is pretty clear that his ignorance is not so complete as he affects it to be. The purport of his remarks on this point is, briefly, that the autonomous States set up by the Berlin treaty as a barrier to the advance of Russia would have failed in that object if left to themselves; but that now, in consequence of the understanding between Austria and Germany, if "the Turk falls" (as Lord Salisbury seems to think he will before long), Austria, backed by Germany, will block the way of Russia to Constantinople; and this he considers "good tidings of great joy." As to Afghanistan, Lord Salisbury contended that the Government had no alternative but to pursue the course that they adopted, and he insinuated that had not Lord Northbrook delayed for a year and a half to carry out the orders of the Home Government to press Shere Ali to receive an English Minister at his Court, the necessity for a war might not have arisen at all. As to the future, it was too early yet to speak, but the policy of the Government had not changed—it was defence, not dominion, that they sought. As to home politics, the Marquis taunted the Liberals with their want of policy and the divisions in their ranks, and spoke of the danger of the leaders being dragged by the tail of the party into dangerous concessions to Irish agitators. The Liberals had, he contended, so framed the issue at the coming election that if a Liberal Ministry return to power every State in Europe would understand that the policy of the present Government is to be undone, and all over the world they would have "masterly inactivity, except only if there should be some ancient institution to overthrow at home." The speech has given great satisfaction at Vienna and Berlin, while it has excited the bitter wrath of the Russian journals, who are censuring his lordship in no measured terms for "insulting" a friendly nation.

The Conservatives are so elated with Lord Salisbury's reception in Manchester, that some of them are again urging the Government to dissolve Parliament at once while affairs look somewhat promising for them, and while the country is beginning to recover its spirits owing to the signs of reviving trade. The *Times* the other day warned the Liberal leaders that they might be called upon to face the constituencies sooner than they expected, and as a Cabinet council had been summoned for that very day, people began to ask whether the two events had anything in common. Nothing has yet transpired, however, which indicates that anything unusual is contemplated, and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT KANDAHAR.

KHUSHDIL, (VIÂ QUETTA), Nov. 14.

His Excellency the Governor and Military Secretary proceed to Kandahar immediately, riding straight through from Chaman, to confer with General Stewart on various questions about transport and supply. His Excellency will remain at Kandahar two days. He hopes to keep his engagement in Bombay by the middle of December.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL MACPHERSON'S BRIGADE.

THE JUNCTION OF THE KHYBER AND KABUL COLUMNS.

KABUL, (VIÂ' GANDAMACK), Nov. 11.

CAMP, ONE MARCH WEST OF JUGDULLUCK, Nov. 7.—General Macpherson's Brigade, leaving Kabul on the 1st instant, halted two days at Butkhak, reconnoitring the Butteband Pass the first day, and the Khurd-Kabul defile the second day. On the 4th instant the Brigade marched five miles to the village of Khurd-Kabul, on the 5th to Tezin over the Hupt Kotal, and on the 6th they were proceeding to Kutta Lung, when General Gough's flying column from Gandamack were perceived encamped there already; whereupon the Brigade halted three miles short of it, at the very entrance of the other end of the Butteband Pass, by which route they will on the 8th proceed to return towards Kabul after having reconnoitred it again during to-day's halt.

Not a single shot has been fired throughout, and villagers are willingly bringing in supplies, though forage for transport has to be carried to camp.

The road from Tezin to Jugdulluck is very bad, many miles of it running over very loose, shingle or pebbles, thus laming or knocking up our baggage animals.

Hopes are entertained of opening up the Butteband Pass, by putting the Pioneers to work on it, whereby nearly twenty miles will be saved between Kabul and Jugdulluck.

Approaching Tezin a mountain range covered with forest was observed, but all the other mountains are destitute of vegetation. Nor are there any made roads, only worn tracks.

It is probable that General Macpherson's Brigade will remain out road-making for some time.

A FORAGING DETACHMENT FIRED UPON.

KABUL, Nov. 12.

A company of the 67th Foot were fired on by Ghilzais on the 10th instant while foraging near Kabul river. Four men were killed and five wounded including two officers—Carnegie and Poole—who were afterwards cut to pieces and killed.

KABUL, (THRO' GANDAMACK), Nov. 1.

General Hugh Gough has returned to the Shuturgurdan to bring up the second convoy when this route will be finally abandoned. The Superintendent of field telegraphs has arrived. He will proceed to lay down the wire from Kabul to Gandamack. An attempt was made to lay down the wire in the Dobundi Pass, but was relinquished, for as fast as the wire was laid it was cut up.

Half an inch of ice in our *shallamoees* last night. Weather dry and healthy.

Yesterday many hundreds of soldiers and sepoys visited the city in groups of fours with arms complete. The most perfect order and tranquillity was observed. The barracks in Sherepur have been thoroughly cleaned and are now ready for occupation by British troops.

In the city and vicinity positively everything is easily procurable, except decent wines, spirits or tobacco.

Allaha-ud-din, the brother of Padshah Khan, was wounded by one of our shells at the Shuturgurdan. He says he was trying to stop the firing. About one-half of the arsenal is untouched by the explosions owing to doors and windows being bricked up.

(Delayed in transmission.)

RAILWAY BETWEEN PESHAWUR AND JALLALABAD.

THE NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 14.

Mr. Molesworth has been deputed to examine the line of country for a railway between Peshawur and Jallalabad, and will probably reach Peshawur by the end of the month.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Bhawalpur on the night of the 25th inst. The installation of the Nawab takes place at noon on the 26th instant. Over two hundred invitations have already been issued.

A dealer in Kabul has been fined Rs. 500 for selling liquor to soldiers.

Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, is dangerously ill.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

A PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL ROBERTS.

AN AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

General Roberts has issued the following proclamation on the 11th instant to all whom it may concern:—On the 12th October a proclamation was issued, in which I offered a reward for the surrender of any person who had fought against the British troops since the 3rd September, and had thereby become rebels against the Amir Yakub Khan. I have now received information which tends to show that some at least of those who shared in the opposition encountered by the British troops during their advance on Kabul were led to do so by a belief that the Amir was a prisoner in my camp and had called upon the soldiery and people of Kabul to fight us in his behalf. Such persons, although enemies to the British Government, were not rebels against their own sovereign, and the great British Government does not seek for vengeance against enemies who no longer resist. It may be that a few only of those who took up arms were thus led away by the statement of evil-minded men, but rather than punish the innocent with the guilty, I am willing to believe that all were alike deceived. On behalf of the British Government, therefore, I proclaim a free and complete amnesty to all persons who have fought against the British troops since the 3rd September, provided that they now give up any arms in their possession and return to their homes. The offer of reward for the surrender of such persons is now withdrawn, and they will not for the future be molested in any way on account of their opposition to the British advance. But it must be clearly understood that the benefits of this amnesty do not extend to anyone, whether soldier or civilian, who was concerned directly or indirectly in the attack upon the Residency, or who may hereafter be found in possession of any property belonging to members of the Embassy. To such persons no mercy will be shown. Further, I hold out no promise of pardon to those who, well knowing the Amir's position in the British camp, instigated the troops and people of Kabul to take up arms against the British troops; they have been guilty of wilful rebellion against the Amir's authority, and they will be considered and treated as rebels wherever found.

KABUL.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on the 12th inst. that General Macpherson reports that a company of the 67th Regiment under Captain Poole, escorting foraging party to Doaba at junction of Pangsher and Kabul rivers was attacked by 700 to 1,000 Safis. He went to the assistance of the company with 150 men of the 67th Foot and eighty of the 28th Native Infantry and four mountain guns and a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the latter arriving first were dismounted and sent forward; the guns came into action twice with good effect. The pursuit continued for six miles and severe loss inflicted on the enemy, who fled, leaving their dead on the ground. Our casualties were three of the 67th Foot and one of the 28th Native Infantry killed. Captain Poole and four men of the 67th Foot were wounded; all wounded are doing well. General Macpherson was to be at Catabund on the 12th to commence the construction of the road over that to Kabul and telegraph that the line is completed to within eight miles beyond Butkhak, and was to be finished to General Macpherson's camp on the 12th.

Snow fell at Kabul on the 11th inst.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Sir John Strachey introduced the Bill for amending existing Licence Acts and extending taxation to official and professional classes. While repeating former denials by Sir Ashley Eden and himself that the present tax falls upon the poor, experience, he said, had shown that it descends too low and affects large numbers whose taxation is neither expedient nor financially profitable. The Bill exempts all traders with incomes below Rs. 250. This is approved by all local Governments and gives greater relief than most of them think necessary. The average rate of tax on persons liable remains unaltered at one and-a half per cent. More than one million persons will be exempted, with a loss of £210,000 of revenue. To make good this loss and obtain greater equality of taxation a similar sum will be raised by extending the taxation at the rate of one and half per cent. to the richer official and salaried classes. Military men with salaries less than Rs. 6,000 are exempted. For others, the limit is Rs. 1,200. The Bill will not affect the revenues and supersedes all local Acts. Assessments under existing Acts being made for calendar the year, it is necessary to pass the Bill before the 31st December, but no fresh tax will be actually levied until after April next.

On Sir John Strachey's introducing the Bill to impose a tax on trades and professions, Mr. Batten observed that there was much force in the reasons which had justified the exemption of the professional and official classes from the taxation of 1873, but their force was weaker in the case of the more wealthy of those classes, and he was, therefore, glad that the Bill now introduced would relieve the poorer commercial classes at the expense of the richer professional and salaried classes. He still thought that the reasons referred to justified the higher minimum of Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of these classes; the lower paid officials were, owing to the fixity of their salaries, less able to protect themselves against high price in the time of famine, their standard of living was necessarily higher, and this was especially the case with European and Eurasian clerks with salaries below Rs. 100. Mr. Batten would apply the same minimum to the poorer professional persons who were much in the same position as the poorer officials He proceeded to show that compliance with the demand made by the commercial classes for extension of the tax to officials not necessarily had to the increase of the maximum taxes on traders, for officials must be taxed by a percentage on their salaries, and as there was no reason for the percentage being less for the highest paid officials, not for their paying more than commercial men with equivalent incomes in, it followed that the maximum taxes must be raised on the latter class. He supported the Bill as it shifted to the richer classes professional official as well as commercial the burden hitherto laid on the poorer traders and artisans. Sir John Strachey in reply expressed himself in favour of fixing the higher minimum of Rs. 1,200 per annum for the professional as well as the salaried classes, and said that Mr. Batten's suggestion would be taken into consideration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

It is proposed to construct a railway between Orenburg, Tashkend, and the Indian Russian frontier.

The Grand Duke Alexander (the Czarewitch) is about to visit Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.

The Sultan has declared to Sir A. H. Layard that his Ministry has submitted a scheme for immediate reforms in Asia Minor, but says that his authority would be weakened if it appeared that the act was dictated by England.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	53½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,000,000...Dec £600,000
Bills Discounted	£18,800,000...Inc £200 000
Bullion	£29,300,000...Dec £900,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 14, 7-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 14, 11-20 A.M.

Hongkong 14th—Manila mail Monday.

GALLE, Nov. 14, 2 P.M.

French mail steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

There is an addition to our musical resources in Bombay just now in the fine string band of the Admiral's Flagship, H. M. S. Euryalus, which the public will be pleased to hear, is to play at the Gymkhana to-morrow evening. The programme appears in another column.

The East India Association, one of the vice-presidents of which is the Marquis of Salisbury, has reprinted the address delivered a short time ago by Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., M. P., on "Modern Imperialism in India." We quote one short passage which has a local interest. "Everywhere throughout India," says the hon. baronet, "except perhaps in Madras, we find the Imperialist spirit in high places, and the desire for reactionary measures openly expressed. Thus the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden) condemns the introduction of elective administration into the Municipality of Calcutta, and maintains that elective government is by no means representative, while admitting that having once introduced the whole system, it is now very difficult to go back. elective system, in the native press, on the other hand, speaks favourably of the working of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, as giving satisfaction to the native public. It is remarkable that in Bombay the elective system, so far as it has been adopted in municipal affairs, has given satisfaction alike to the public and to the late Governor (Sir Philip Wodehouse), one of the old school, who congratulated, at his departure, the city of Bombay on the success of the elective institutions, which he himself deserves the credit of introducing. The present Governor (Sir R. Temple) belongs to the new Imperialist school, and is one of its most energetic supporters; but Bombay can boast of an independent and able-conducted press, both English and native, whose protest against Imperialism is unanimous."

The Madras Government have approved of 500 lbs. of dynamite being purchased from Mr. John Harris, Mining Instructor of Nobel's Explosive Company, and have directed that a careful series of experiments at once under the gentleman's guidance be undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division, with a view to elucidate both the best method of employing this material and its economical value as compared with gunpowder in all the ordinary operations of the department, *e. g.*, removing rock with good and bad faces in the construction of ghaut roads, breaking up and removal of boulders from road surfaces or elsewhere, "getting" rock for the manufacture of road metal, &c. With this view Rs. 1,000 have been appropriated from the Provincial Reserve at the disposal of Government under tools and plant, and the Superintending Engineer has been requested to submit at early convenience the general proposals, with estimate by the Executive Engineer, for utilizing in the manner proposed the grant now made.

The metre gauge permanent way for the Quetta railway, which has been ordered from England, is expected to arrive before the standard gauge has been completed to Mittri. Twenty-five engines, and 250 wagons have been ordered in the meantime. The engines are to be of the "flexible" kind, which are specially constructed to turn sharp curves. All arrangements are to be conducted so as not to interfere with the military transport, either during the construction or the working of the line. Though the construction now is owing to the present military exigencies, the engineers are requested to bear in mind the necessity of a permanent line eventually.

The Burdwan Races have had to be given up for this season owing to the death of the Maharaja of Burwdan.

The *Asian* says, if the "Meerut Muse" gets into Court, there will be some rather contradictory evidence on one side or the other. We have already heard and read several accounts of what took place from gentlemen present, but they all differ so much from one another that it is difficult to imagine that they relate to the same affair.

A Calcutta paper states that the Superintendent of Marine Surveys left Calcutta on Friday last, and proceeded to Bombay, where the I. G.S. May Frere is to be placed at his disposal, for the purpose of inspecting the various lighthouses along the coast.

The Lahore paper thus criticises the transport arrangements in the Khyber:—Sir Michael Kennedy, Director General of Transport arrangements, proceeds at once to Peshawur, presumably to superintend the transport arrangements between Jhelum and Jallalabad. This officer brought with him from Bombay, or rather from Madras, a great reputation for organization, and he must take care not to lose this in the Punjab; should this happen, his will not be the first reputation which the Kabul campaigns have broken down for ever. Sir Michael Kennedy appears to have an excellent idea of conveying orders, and a very poor one of getting them carried out. The confusion which the commissariat and transport arrangements were in during the last campaign, seems to have settled into a still more hopeless muddle under the direction of the officer who was to extricate these departments from all their difficulties. The collection of thousands of baggage animals and camp followers at Jhelum without any arrangements being made for their shelter, organization or sanitary requirements, has been the laughing-stock and despair of all the officers who have had anything to do with the arrangements. Contradictory orders succeed each other in rapid succession; first orders for purchases, then orders countermanding them; the Punjab bullock-carts and bullock-train were pronounced by Sir Michael to be too heavy, and impracticable, and a large supply of camels with a reputation in the lower provinces of Bengal was accordingly ordered; a thousand or possibly more of these Bankipore carts have been constructed, only to be pronounced by the Punjab officials, who have to use them, as unfit for anything but firewood. What Sir Michael Kennedy can possibly expect to do at Kabul, where he will have no district officer to carry out the orders which he takes credit himself for giving, is impossible to understand; probably it is to qualify for another of the decorations which we may presume will be scattered broadcast on the conclusion of the present operations. In this case, perhaps, we may be permitted to suggest that K. C. B. should read "knight of the Bankipore carts."

In some parts of the country the crops that have been favoured by the season and promised to be unusually abundant are in great danger of being lost for want of reapers. The Allahabad paper states that "famine and fever have reduced the labour power of the agricultural population to a fearfully low level, of which the signs are now becoming but too apparent. It is a sad, but not uncommon, sight in some of the most grievously-afflicted districts to see a fast withering crop standing in a field which ought to have been relieved of its rich burden many days or even weeks ago. The wages of reapers in many tracts of the N.-W. Provinces have more than doubled—such is the famine of labour in the land. It is hardly surprising that labourers should be wanting, or that left undone, when it is known that in some districts the normal death-rate of 1,000 to 2,000 has sprung up to 10,000 or 20,000 in one month. For every one, moreover, counted as dead there are many more bed-stricken or unable to wield the sickle; while of those who have strength enough to go out into the fields a large proportion are incapable of performing a full day's labour."

The Rambagh and Bareilly Railway scheme is still under consideration by the local Government.

Dave Carson "opened" at Calcutta on Monday, and his new company is pronounced to be a great success.

The following official changes are announced from Calcutta:—Major General A. Cadell, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department, will retire from service at the end of the year, and that Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., at present Director of State Railways, Eastern System, and Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Branch of the Department, will succeed him. The Public Works Department, Bengal, will be thoroughly re-organised from the commencement of next year, and all the three branches of the P. W. Department (the Provincial, the Irrigation, and the Railway) will, it is contemplated, be amalgamated and be placed under the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Colonel F. S. Stanton. Mr. H. C. Levinge, the present Irrigation Secretary and Chief Engineer, will be Colonel Stanton's coadjutor. Extensive reductions and retrenchments will also be made in the office establishments of the Public Works Department, and certain circles of superintendence will be done away with.

Madras complains of the inhospitality of her rulers. The *Mail* writes:—"It has generally been customary, at least in former years, to celebrate the Prince of Wales's Birthday in Madras by some sort of demonstration: a parade of the troops on the island, a ball in the Banquetting Hall, and an official big dinner at Government House, to try and remember we are Englishmen and have a Prince of Wales. The ball at Morati's gardens the other night, at which Madras society was right royally entertained, in great measure made up for the total absence of official bigwigs. And yet an unpleasant reflection arises. Members of Council and highly paid officials draw a good number of their rupees on the pretence they are obliged to entertain. It is not the case at least for eight months, as regards Madras, and these old social gatherings of Europeans which were intended to remind us we are a handful of men in a foreign clime, held together by common tie, are fast dying out in the capital of Southern India. There has been no dignity ball in the Banquetting Hall for some two years past. All this is much to be deplored; and yet in a few days hence we are expected to crowd down to the railway station, and cordially receive the Governor and Members of Council, who have been spending the hot weather in the hills, shirking the trials and discomforts of a residence in the plains, and altogether ignoring the responsibilities and social duties for which they are so highly paid."

The Raja of Kholapur, who we recently announced was very ill with fever at Mahableshvar, is reported to be recovering rapidly.

Mr. Raikes, the Chairman of Committees, contributes an article to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, on "The Public Business of the House of Commons," in which he will make some practical suggestions for facilitating the proper work of the House.

PAGE'S CRICKET-BATS, BALLS, &c., Footballs and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

RANGOON RACES.—The *Asian* states that at the Rangoon Race Meeting on the second day, in the Diana Plate, one Collins deliberately pulled Distant Shore to enable the favourite Shah to win. Collins was very properly warned off the race course for the future, and the stewards, on their own responsibility, declared the lotteries void, but gave the stakes to Shah.

BOMBAY.

The Euryalus Band at the Gymkhana.—The following programme will be played by the String Band of H. M.'s Euryalus at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Masseniello...Auber.
Selection	La Belle Hellene...Offenbach.
Valse	A Tale...Waldteufel.
Selection	Don Giovanni...Mozart.
Valse	Tousend of one Night...Strauss.
Galop	Boot and Saddle...Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Governor's Band at the Ladies' Gymkhana.—The following is the programme of music to be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Ladies Gymkhana at Malabar Hill this evening:—

Quadrille	Soldaten...Faulwetter.
Overture	Le Lac des Fees...Auber.
Valse	Olivia...Marriott.
Selection	Il Mercante di Venezia...Pinsuti.
Finale	(2nd Act) Beltsario...Donizetti.
Galop	Par—Force...Strauss.

Theft.—Linga Rajanna was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing a piece of iron, valued 12 annas, belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Fire.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in a room on the second floor of a house, situated on the Kombad Bowell Road, occupied by one Reuben Israel. The fire is said to have originated by a *hooka* being left standing near a swinging cot by Reuben's wife, after she had done smoking. The landlord of the house was the first to discover the fire, and with the assistance of the neighbours, broke the door of the room open and had the fire extinguished, before any serious damage occurred.

Found Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Nacoda's Tank, Esplanade, on view of the body of a Hindu man, name unknown, whose body was found floating on the surface of the water in that tank. There appeared to be no marks of violence on the body, and no person came forward to identify it. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in Nacoda's Tank, but under what circumstances he was the drowned, there is no evidence to say."

Special Religious Service.—On Sunday next Rev. W. B. Osborn will preach in Dean Jann Hall, Fort, back of old Secretariat, at 11 a. m. and 6 p.m., and Mrs. Amanda Smith will sing and deliver addresses at Falkland Hall (near Grant Road Theatre) at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Mr. Osborn and Mrs. Smith will also conduct services at Falkland Hall every day during the week (except Saturday) at 7 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The Sankey Hymn Book will be used at these meetings, to which the public are invited.

Arrest of Gamblers.—Mr. Inspector Ralph on Thursday night last effected an arrest of seven gamblers while in the act of gaming in a common gaming house at Ghogary Mohl. Two of the gamblers, Hindus, named Vishram Nagjee and Khuttao Saunderjee, endeavouring to make their escape, jumped out of a window on to the public road and were seriously injured, and were at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. The other two were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with being found gaming, and were all found guilty. Two of the prisoners were fined Rs. 10 each, two others fined Rs. 5 each, and the other one was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

Housebreaking and Theft.—On Thursday night last it was discovered that the house of Ruttonjee Virjee, residing in Shaik Memon Street, had been broken into by means of false keys, during the absence of complainant and his family, and property consisting of jewellery and cash, of the value of Rs. 1,064, stolen from the premises. From information received by the police, a Hindu, named Chooneelal Muggun, was arrested by police constable No. 364 B. at the Mombadevie Tank, upon whose person a portion of the stolen property was found, and immediately after another Hindu, named Bhawa Gunnoo, was arrested at Wittulwady, on whom was found the remaining portion of the stolen property.

Cricket.—A match has been arranged between an Eleven of Bombay and Eleven of the Navy, to be played on the ground in front of the Gymkhana today. Proceedings will commence at 10-30 a. m., and during the afternoon the Band of H. M. S. Euryalus will play a selection of music. The following are the names of the players on either side:—

Royal Navy.	Bombay.
Rogers.	G. G. Craig.
Ice Merchant.	H. J. Harrington.
Carr.	H. E. Harrington.
Beck.	P. Hitchens.
Chadwick.	J. McMeekin.
Richardson.	E. McGarry.
Protheroe.	A. Mull.
Streeton.	J. Nagle.
Swain.	J. Ryan, Jr.
Stopford.	G. E Silvertop.
Heathcote.	C. Young, R.E.
Taylor.	M. R. Wyer.

THE SIRHIND CANAL.

The works on the Sirhind Canal visited within the last few days by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in company with the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department, General Gulliver, are of the highest interest, not only to professional men, or to those who, like His Honour, have almost as much engineering knowledge as professional men, but probably to the non-scientifically-uninstructed public, and we would wish to note their present condition, as seen by one of this ignorant majority.

The Sirhind Canal is, as all are aware, one of the largest works which has ever been undertaken by the British Government in Hindustan, at first estimated to cost three millions sterling, and will probably be completed within its now revised estimate of about three and a quarter millions. It runs from the head-works at Rupar to the Grand Trunk Road, which it cuts at Dourahan; then spreads into several branches destined to irrigate what is now almost a desert plain, and large tracts of the States of Nabha, Patiala, Maler Kotla, Jhind, the Ferozepore district, and finally the borders of Bikaneer. The main channels are now almost completed, and the delay in opening the canal will be chiefly due to some difficulties near its head, which were at one time feared to be almost insurmountable. It is to be hoped that the year 1881 will see water first introduced into the canal, though, of course, it would take a long time before its whole maximum area of irrigation is reached. On this point, it may be observed that financiers and the public, eager for surplus, are disposed to be impatient at the slow progress made in the increase to the revenue of British canals; but a work of this nature, kept in proper repair, is a work made for all time; and the few years which have elapsed since the completion of a canal like the Bari Doab, but a fraction of the term over which its benefits will extend. It may, perhaps, be calculated that no large and important canal can reach its full development and bring in its possible profits under twenty or thirty years.

The head works of the canal will, it is expected, be finished in the next cold weather. Across the Sutlej, at Rupar, has been built a massive masonry weir, the first portion of which, with its lock gates,—resembling an unfinished bridge broken off in the centre of the stream—will convey the whole of the water of the river during the dry months, when the stream is low, into the canal; and during some months it is expected that the whole of the Sutlej will be turned into the canal, and the bed of the river at Rupar will be left practically dry. At the river end of this unfinished bridge runs an unfinished strong masonry weir right across the stream, over which in the rainy season the flood waters will find their way; some six hundred feet of this remain to be completed, and it is hoped and expected that the month of May or June, when the first rushes come, will find the weir completed and the river turned, by deepening a channel in its new bed, through the weir arches. It is not to be expected that the same curious phenomenon, which is seen in the Ganges canal, and in a less degree at Madhopur, will be repeated at Rupar, of the river reappearing, to outward appearance, as imposing a stream a few miles below the point where the bed has been left entirely dry. The reason why this could not be hoped is that at Rupar, where the river has been tapped at some distance from the point at which it leaves the hills, and where consequently its velocity is small, is an understratum of sand, through which the water will not percolate in the same manner as at Hurdwar and Madhopur, through boulders which allow as large a stream to flow below the surface as above it. However, the irrigation canals of Bhawulpur and Ferozepore will probably suffer but little, seeing that, in the rainy season, when these alone work, there will be an immense surplus body of water, sufficient for all requirements, and that portion taken by the canal will be but small compared with the total quantity running down. The work which has caused the greatest difficulty, and has delayed the canal most of all, is at Siswan, where a large and, in the rainy season, most formidable torrent crosses the canal which flows beneath it in a masonry covered way. A work such as this is no novelty, and has been most successfully carried out on the Ganges canal and elsewhere; and indeed a few miles above Siswan, towards the hills, two considerable torrents will be drawn into one common bed over the canal. But at Siswan, the difficulty was that below the torrent bed was quicksand, rendering it almost impossible to put in a masonry foundation for the canal sub-way. The ingenuity of the officers in charge, Colonel Home, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Fenner, Executive Engineer in charge, have, however, successfully, it is hoped, overcome this danger. By the means of powerful steam-pumps the quicksand is being drained; the water has now fallen some eleven feet, and it is confidently expected that, in the course of the next fortnight, the quicksand will be pumped dry and the masonry sub-way can then be at once commenced. This was the last great difficulty with which the canal had to contend; and when these torrent beds have been successfully controlled, the remainder of the work is comparatively simple, and it may be hoped that this magnificent work will, as the Engineers anticipate, be partially open in 1881.

On the Sirhind Canal the experiment of outdoor convict labour has been tried with conspicuous success; and the work done is reported to be creditable to Dr. Bidie, Medical Officer to both the Government and the Canal Department. The only drawback to the employment of prisoners on this work, which is hard labour in the true sense of the term, during the last two years, has been the great sickness and mortality which have prevailed in the jails. It is not, however, understood that these have been abnormally great when compared with the free population which, from famine, unseasonable rains, and consequent malaria, has suffered from fever of various kinds to a greater extent than in any previous year since life statistics have been recorded.—*Pioneer.*

PAGE'S CRICKET-BATS, BALLS, &c., Footballs and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

RUMPA AFFAIRS.

Matters in the disaffected district of Rumpa do not seem to be mending. What with heavy rains and impassable fords and that dire enemy, the Rumpa fever, impeding the movement of troops, the insurgents have opportunities of inciting other Doras to join them in their insurrection, and in some cases they have succeeded. Rumours were afloat lately that Chendrye, the rebel leader, was sick, and had to be carried along. To all appearances now he has recovered, and has gained fresh ardour, and with the aid of his lieutenants, is going about looting villages. In Rumpa itself all is quiet, but towards the Aditegala border, Tuguloe Pentada, a rebel Dora has murdered a peon, and has otherwise caused disturbances. Darakendah and Gudum also are not safe. Rekapilli, the scene of many ravages, has been at last quieted. Vomegay and Telapadem have been looted, and at Keddergy, a detachment of the 29th N. I. has had a slight skirmish, killing one man and wounding another. Fever during the present moonsoon is very prevalent, and both military and police are badly affected. The 17th N. I. has more than half its number down with the fever, and it is stated that, owing to the heavy rate of sickness, it has been found necessary to send a Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent under command of Colonel McQuoid to assist in quelling the disturbances. We hear that upon the strong recommendation of Mr. Willock, free pardons are to be offered to rebel Doras for the delivery of any of their leaders.

THE LOSS OF THE HINDOSTAN.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIARY.

A court of Enquiry composed of Colonel Cloete, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, Madras, assembled this Tuesday morning at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, to enquire into the circumstances attendant on the stranding of the P. & O. steamer Hindostan at Sadras, on the morning of the 21st ultimo. Mr. Wills, of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Captain Taylor said the present was merely a preliminary enquiry, during which it might be elicited whether the stranding of the steamer has been the result of neglect, in which case the party proved to have been guilty of such, might be subsequently called upon, and punished, and as the steamer had run aground in fine weather, there did appear to be ground for assuming that there must have been neglect on the part of some person.

Col. Cloete enquired of Capt. Haslewood whether he was prepared to go on with the enquiry or would prefer an adjournment to enable him to take advice, but the latter said he preferred to proceed at once.

Col. Cloete then read the order of Government, directing the enquiry to be held in accordance with Section 4 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

Captain Haslewood, in answer to Captain Taylor, admitted that the Hindostan was stranded at Sadras. The ship was standing straight for the lighthouse, no allowance having been made for the current. No instructions were given about having the lead during the night, as they were supposed to be out of soundings altogether.

Captain Taylor said he believed there was sufficient ground to charge the master and officers with neglect of duty, on the occasion of the stranding. Captain Haslewood said the ship was materially damaged, and the expenses at home in repairing her bottom might amount to several thousands of pounds. The ship lay four miles north of Sadras.

Colonel Cloete then read a minute which the Court had recorded, charging the Captain and officers, or each of them as were guilty with neglect in having caused the stranding of the ship.

Captain Taylor said the entry in the long book was sufficient to justify the Court in holding another enquiry, and the Court to allow the officers any time in which to prepare themselves to answer the enquiry, but all seemed anxious that the enquiry should be proceeded with at once.

Captain Haslewood was then sworn and deposed as follows—He was commander of the s. s Hindustan, and held a certificate granted to him by the Board of Trade. It is dated 23rd October, 1857. I produce the Register of the vessel, dated 28th May, 1877. The ship was sound, staunch, and in thoroughly good condition, at the time of stranding, on 19th October at 6 a. m. She made no water of the voyage, the compasses were all correct the whole way out, and there were no observations taken which led to the conclusion that the ship was out of her course. The weather was fine on leaving Galle with light easterly winds which continued all the way to the Basses which they rounded at 1-37 p. m., and the middle Basses at 4-30 p. m., the weather being fine. This was on the 19th Oct. On the morning of the 20th Oct. the weather was still fine and the position of the ship at noon was 59·44 latitude, 81°42 longitude Madras Light House, north 22, distance 220 miles. I observed the sun after the noon on the 20th the current was southerly 13 miles. Had there been no current, the steering of north, 22 west, would have taken them within 31 miles of Sadras. The speed of the ship was 11·2 knots, and she was proceeding under steam only. In the afternoon the weather was squally with rain, but little wind. This sort of weather continued all that night, and at 3 o'clock on the following morning the ship was stranded. There was heavy rain at the time, but no soundings were taken as they were not considered necessary. The ship's course was not altered that night, nor was any strong current believed to exist. There was nothing said about this current in the sailing regulation.

Captain Taylor said that vessels coming up in Nov. and Dec. generally made the land a few miles to the south of Sadras.

Captain Haslewood said, the Hindostan was a 13 knot ship. At 3-15 a.m. of the 21st the officer of the watch observed land, and immediately stopped the ship and reversed engines. Witness was in his cabin at the time. When he retired, he left the usual orders to keep a good look out. He was on the deck at 3 o'clock, but not on the bridge; it was then dark and he could not see where. When the ship struck they were 3 or more miles from the Seven Pagodas. He did not look at the compass when he went on deck at 3 a. m. The Quartermaster was on deck, and the best man he had ever had in the ship was at the helm. They were steering south 22 west by means of steam steering gear. The man who was steering had a good look out. There was no officer forward on the look out. The officer on watch from 12 o'clock to the time the ship struck was the second, who was the best junior officer in the steamer, and a man in whom he had every confidence, being very steady. There were no passengers on deck at the time he came on at 3 o'clock, and he was quite certain there were none on the bridge. The second officer was on the bridge when the ship struck.

In answer to Captain Taylor, the witness said the shock was not very violent; he thought it was a collision. The ship had no patent log he could not say if they were generally provided with such. Attention was strictly paid to the log, however. It was impossible to take an observation all the afternoon of the 20th October the day preceding the accident. He was of opinion that the unexpected position of the ship was caused by the current setting south, and was certain it was in no way caused by bad steering. The lights were boring well. He was sure the accident was not the result of bad steering, as the steersman was the best in the ship. He was standing in front of the wheel which was a very good one. His attention was not called to it, nor were reported to him at 3 o'clock every morning by the carpenter. When the ship struck she was sounded, and ports were closed, and she was turned astern at full speed, four or five times. She was running at full speed at the time. The injury to the compartment would not sink a ship like the Hindostan. As a matter of fact when a ship struck well at full speed she never was got off by going full speed astern. Col. Cloete remarked that the public generally did not assert that in going full speed astern, as he did, he risked the lives of all his passengers. The witness said the water did not come in suddenly and water was usually pumped out of the fore-hold by the engines. At day light the boats were lowered with provisions and endeavoured to get ashore, but the boat had been sent away, and the officer and crew lost. At 10-30 a.m. the first surf boat come alongside, and the passengers were sent on shore. They then sent of materials for making tents, and during the afternoon the stewards were sent on shore with provisions. In answer to Captain Taylor, the witness said he expected to see the Madras light 20 miles off at daylight, and to have made the land about 5 o'clock. Every effort had been made up to the present time to get the ship off, but without avail. Captain Taylor told the witness that when he was N. N. W. of the light house only 20 miles off, he was in very close proximity to the shore. The course N. 22 west would have taken the ship direct to the light without making any allowance for the set of the current. Witness did not know much of Madras, as he was generally on the other side. Witness said the Company supplied the instruments charts, and books, and Horsburgh's Directory was the only one which he had which dealt with currents; he had never seen Taylore'. Horsburgh's book was the one used in all the Company's ships, and he had never seen any other. The charts were Admiralty charts.

By Mr. Wills—Witness in his experience of this coast had never been "set" 31 miles in the direction in which he was on that occasion, though he had heard of ships being set to the southward. His position was 31 miles north west. Captain Taylor said that the ship was only 16 miles out of her direct course, and not 32, and this he demonstrated by a reference to the ship's chart which was produced. Witness said the ship was provided with apparatus for sounding without stopping the ship. Captain Taylor referred to the log and remarked, that the performance of the ship was 247 miles which would give a speed of 11¼ knots. Captain Haslewood said the Captain of the Euphrates encountered the same current as he had met, and it was about the same as the Hindostan, instead of which it seemed to have sent her on more than 12 knots, or she could not have been where she was when she struck. Captain Taylor remarked that it was curious how with such a current the ship could have got along at a speed of nearly 12½ knots, which she must have done, seeing the distance she had run since noon the day previous to the stranding. Captain Haslewood here produced a letter written by the Captain of the Manora, in which he said that on the 16th October he found himself at day dawn a mile or two from the Tripalore reef, and going straight for the shore. Captain Taylor remarked that the Euphrates encountered a terrific current on her way down from the north east, the day after the Hindostan came to grief. On the 22nd October there was a sluice of a current running down from the coast. There could be no doubt that the current was the loss of the ship, but whether any one was to blame or not could not be decided yet. Captain Haslewood, in answer to Mr. Wills, stated that according to his observation on the 20th and his dead reckoning the ship ought to have been at the time she struck 31 miles from the shore. The monsoon had not broken at the date of the stranding. There were no soundings taken down to the 22nd October, as the ship was out of sight of land.

Captain Taylor remarked that a point or a point and a half difference two hours before the accident would have very much altered the position of the steamer.

In answer to Mr. Wills the witness said he had been between Galle and Madras many times and usually steered the same course. At the wreck

and in their own simple way, they gave expression to their delight. Thus the choice of the name Kaiser-i-Hind stands justified, if only because it seems to the people of Bombay to bind them closer to ourselves. Among the crew the same results were noticeable on board the vessel inspected officially on Thursday. Asiatic mind refuses to see in the commander a captain and nothing more, and persists in investing him with the privileges and attributes of the representative of Majesty. with such a fixed idea, the crew of the Kaiser-i-Hind are obstinate in laying their petitions before the commander in person, evading the regular channels of report and refusing subordinate judgment. Is it not the Kaiser-i-Hind, and who is she but their own ship and Queen!

A world of romance, interest, and meditation is suggested on such an outward bound steamer, with its crew of many nations, parading before the chiefs of the ship and company, its distant destination, its confidence in well-measured strength. These Indian mail steamers do not wait on wind and weather, but take all as it comes, and blowing hard or not, the gallant ships go out, week after week, regardless of the worst that sky and sea can do. If the sailing of a vessel to India happend now and then, if they could choose their day and their course, there would be little in the title we have given to this paper. But the "bridge of India" is permanent, and as surely as the appointed hour comes round the P. and O. steamer will sail. The hand of the Kaiser-i-Hind never loosens on her Indian Empire, and all the year round with steady, unremitting precision of natural phenomena, our merchant navy sends out its steamers in a constant succession to the East, keeping the bridge of great boats unbroken. The men, too, who stand before us on the deck in their Asiatic garb deserve a more than passing notice. In such a one we may find represented the whole of our Eastern Empire—Somalis from Aden, Africans settled in Bombay or from the Zanzibar coast, Mohammedans and Hindoos, Punjabis, Mahrattas, Bengalees, and Cashmeres, Cutchees, and even hillmen. What strange vicissitudes must have brought these men together! Yet they work side by side with admirable cheerfulness, and bear alike, under the discipline of good officers, an excellent character for orderly behaviour. Nor are they, as a rule, mere "Johnny-come-lately's," as the sailor's phrase is, ready for one trip, justice to see what it is like, and then off to some other service; but steady, regular seamen, engaging for voyage after voyage, and rising by merit in their employment. In the P. and O. service each ship trains as it were for her sisters, and so the Lascars, though they may exchange from one steamer to the other, keep up their old associations, since they feel that they are still working for the same masters, and under one and the same set of rules. Thus they do their best, as good English subjects —and no Englishman, light or dark-skinned, can do more—to keep in progress the great machinery of our Empire. It is on this medley of men from strange parts of the earth—men of wild religions and queer outlandish superstitions, the men who cherish their caste and their customs, worship a hundred grotesque divinities, and observe a myriad of strange traditions—on these "children of the Sun" that our Indian merchant navy largely relies for the working of its ships between the West and East. They, too, do their part in maintaining the dignity of the Realm, and, justly, therefore, they can claim a share in its dignity and in the Kaiser-i-Hind, noble Queen and stately vessel.

THE MARCH TOWARDS MERV.

(Daily Telegraph.)

We have received the following communication from a correspondent on the Russo-Persian frontier, under date Oct. 1:—

"General Tergukasoff has arrived at Tchikishlar, accompanied by General Gourkin, Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Caucasus. I have positive information that the advisability of recalling the Merv expedition was quite recently under the consideration of the Russian authorities, and it had, I believe, been practically determined. Within the last fortnight, however, there has been a change of plans, and orders have been again given to push on as rapidly as possible. This complete revolution in the ideas of the Russian Government is curiously coincident with two remarkable events—the one, the massacre of the English embassy at Kabul, and the other, the visit of the Persian Heir-Apparent to the Grand Duke Michael, the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Both of these occurrences are sure to have exercised material influence on the decision regarding the Merv expedition; but a still more recent event, namely, the battle fought at Geok Tepe, will probably cause a further reconsideration. According to the official report, the Russian loss at Geok Tepe was 412 men and twenty-three officers killed and wounded, whilst the Turkomans, fighting behind entrenchments, are not likely to have suffered very severely during the engagement, and their retreat was quite unmolested. The published report speaks of this affair as a heavy blow dealt to the Turkomans, and dwells on the fact that the Turkoman position was finally occupied by the Russians; but it is perfectly apparent that, in reality, the Russian force experienced a most unpleasant and unanticipated reverse. It is in the nature of the Turkoman system of warfare to fight and run away, and the force which withstood the Russians at Geok Tepe is likely soon to show that it has lived to fight another day. It is, indeed, astonishing that it should have successfully stood throughout an entire day against the whole strength of the Russian advanced column, with its twelve guns. After the occupation of Kizil Arvat and junction of the troops which conducted that operation, under Lomakhine, with the main column of advance, the combined strength amounted to nine battalions of infantry of 500 to 600 men each, which, with the cavalry and artillery, would give a total of something less than 8,000 men. Sickness and casualities must, however, have sensibly reduced the numbers during the last few weeks. The average number of sick returning to Tchikishlar has lately been fifteen to twenty per diem and this large percentage, coupled with the heavy loss at Geok Tepe and other casualties, must have reduced the actual force at the front to somewhere about 6,000 men. General Tergukasoff had announced his intention of pushing immediately to the very front, to superintend the advance in person; but it appears doubtful whether, under present circumstances, it will be found practicable to carry out the active forward movement which had been decided upon. After the stubborn resistance shown by the Tekkes in the recent engagement, it would appear hazardous to risk a similar affair, with a force which must have suffered in *morale*, as well as in numbers, and no reinforcements can march from Tchikishlar to the front under at least three weeks. The Russian main column is now on undeniable Persian territory, at the sources of the Attrek among the lower slopes of the Akkal Tekke mountains. This district is sufficiently suitable for a prolonged halt, being comparatively healthy and fertile, water and grass existing in abundance; but the Russian commander will have to consider the possibility of maintaining the supply of the other numerous necessaries which have hitherto been forwarded along the tedious road from Tchikishlar. Negotiations have been entered into with the Persians on this subject, and at the commencement of the campaign the Ak Ata Bey and Djaffar Bey Turkomans, who inhabit the country to the south of Goudri and Bent, undertook a contract for the supply of provisions, from Persia, along the line of road between Tchikishlar and Tchat. The disgraceful manner in which these tribes were, however, treated by General Lomakhine soon changed their friendly disposition into a spirit of strong hostility. They quickly threw over their engagements as to supplies, and the whole country south of the Attrek as far as Tchat is now in the whole country south of the Russians. The inhabitants completely closed against to the south of the pre[illegible] of the districts immediately expedition are the Khivan advanced position of the [illegible] Gokhlans, a tribe of Turkomans who consider themselves as kindred to the Yomuts, and knowledge allegiance to Persia. With the aid of Per to influence this tribe will probably be induced but assist in supplying forage and provisions; and acit will not be in their power, in an isolated district, where agriculture is almost unknown, to furnish any significant quantity of those bread-stuffs on the regular supply of which the existence of an army depends. The only alternative for the Russian commissariat is to continue to draw supplies from the Caspian, but the approach of winter will soon produce serious obstacles in that direction. Astrachan is far the most important source of supplies; but the mouth of the Volga will ere long be closed by ice, and all communication cease in that quarter. The next port to Astrachan is Petrovsk, but the harbour, which is very small, is most difficult to enter if there is the slightest wind, and there is no quay accommodation, the loading and unloading of steamers being performed by means of boats. The town, also, is situated in a mountainous district, producing no grain, and it is 260 versts from the railway at Vladikavkaz, the road connecting it with which often becomes impassable in winter. Astrachan and Petrovsk are the only ports on the Caspian which ever offer any fair communication with European Russia, and as shown above, neither of these will be of any practical value during the winter. Baku is an important town, with fair harbour accommodation, but the surrounding district is sterile, and even good water is to be found. This year the entire country as far as Tiflis is completely barren, in consequence of a prolonged drought and the ravages of locusts. Throughout the whole of the ordinarily fertile valley of the Koura grain is now at high famine prices, such as the oldest inhabitants do not remember. When, in addition to the above considerations, it is remembered that Tchikishlar is on an open exposed coast, with shallow water, and in every respect unfavourable for landing, and that the Caspian is notoriously stormy in winter, it becomes clear that the difficulties will be enormous in the way of continually drawing supplies across the sea; and it must further be borne in mind that the whole road from Tchikishlar to the most advanced point reached by the expedition is open to Turkoman raids, and that on the smallest sign of disaster to the Russians the Southern Persian Turkomans are sure to join their northern kindred in open hostility to the invaders. It thus appears that for an immediate and active advance reinforcements are required by the advanced column of the expedition, and that no important reinforcements can be push forward under some three or four weeks, whilst, on the other hand, if the main objects of the expedition are not achieved within the next six or eight weeks, as to allow of the withdrawal of the main force before the winter sets in, most extraordinary difficulties will arise in the way of supplies, and otherwise. None of these difficulties are, however, insuperable. It is merely a question of the expenditure of large sums of money and of considerable deprivations to the troops, and consequent heavy losses by sickness. The officers in command of the expedition naturally endeavour to make light of all obstacles: the expenditure of men and money is to them an immaterial consideration, and there are few who do not know how to derive personal profit even out of the most disastrous campaign. The future decision of the Russian Government will be much influenced by the opinion of General Gourkin, who, as already mentioned, has accompanied General Tergukasoff across the Caspian, but who is expected soon to return to Tiflis to report on the condition of affairs. The view which the General may take of the cost of overcoming the difficulties in the way of a thorough prosecution of the designs of the expedition, the news of which may, in the meanwhile, be received from Afghanistan, and the disposition which may be manifested at Teheran on the return of the Heir Apparent—these are the three considerations which will shortly determine the fate of the Merv expedition.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Guard Snell, who was in charge of the ill-fated train and who showed great presence of mind, after being injured and receiving a severe shock to have run back and protected the train that was immediately due by the down line, from also running into it, has, we learn, been recommended to Government by the Agent and Consulting Engineer for a reward of Rs. 200, in addition to which, we hear, he is to be promoted to the first grade.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ALLEGED ADULTERY.—Mr. W. V. Dansmere, a teacher in the Raja of Bardwan's school (Bardwan) applied at the Calcutta Police Court on the 8th instant, for a summons against Dr. H. Mitnish, formerly in the employ of the Maharaja, at present residing in No. 23, Taltolah Lane, for having, during the past five years, committed adultery with his wife Ripalma, with whom he was now living, and by whom he had a child. He said that he had not known her whereabouts till lately, when he received an anonymous letter from "a student in the Doveton College." She, he said, was maintained by him all this time by an order made through the Bardwan Court. He now sought not only to punish the individual who had wronged him, but by a conviction to bring about the cancellation of the maintenance order.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
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"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
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This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
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Cases of tin and wood			„ 25	0	
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Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch			„ 125	0	
Ditto	ditto	4 ditto	„ 125	0	
Ditto	ditto	6 ditto	„ 125	0	
Ditto	ditto	8 ditto	„ 100	0	
Ditto	ditto	10 ditto	„ 100	0	
Ditto	ditto	12 ditto	„ 100	0	
					925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.					
Under the one-year purchase system			Rs. 700	0	
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Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					„ 100
Ditto	ditto	4 ditto			„ 100
Ditto	ditto	6 ditto			„ 100
Ditto	ditto	8 ditto			„ 100
Ditto	ditto	0 ditto			„ 75
Ditto	ditto	12 ditto			„ 75
					Total Rs. 725

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From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their
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At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.
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Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.
Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.
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In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.
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